Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

[NUMBER 2098.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1799. [VOLUME XV.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.*

UNITED STATES } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ to me directed from the Hon Richard Peters Esq Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District will be exposed to public Sale at Penrose's Wharf on Wednesday the 19th day of June (inst) at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The ship or vessel
CALLED THE
ELIZA.

With all the singular her guns, Tackle, apparel, and Furniture and the cargo found on board the same consisting of one Trunk Umbrellas, two hundred & forty three cases of Claret, sixteen boxes & seven bales of German Linens, ninety-six bals of Rice, nine bales of German Linens, one box of white Sheeting, two box's Glass Ware, three bales of Glue, one cask of Camphire six boxes Glass Ware, one cask of Lamps, 2 cases Mahogany Furniture, six packages Mogany chairs, four close stool chairs, Eleven bags of Rice, one box of Checks, one box of Holland, thirty barrels Rice, two boxes Glass Ware, one box Quills, two boxes platilla, two bales of Flemish Linen, one box of German Linen, one box of stripes, one box of three, two bales of German Linen, one Trunk Sundries, three boxes of Sundries fifteen bales of printing paper, twenty four bbls Rice, 5 boxes of Soap, one box platillas fifty wine chairs, twenty five half and one hundred and twelve barrels Rice, Eight boxes and four bales Linens, two boxes and one bundle suries, one case of Looking Glasses, One copper kettle and two Dutch Ovens.

Also be sold at same wharf on Wednesday the 12 inst at ten o'clock in the forenoon, six hundred Barrels of Flour, seven casks of Hams, one hundred kegs of Raisins, one large and seven small boxes of Cinnamon water, twenty-five kegs Raisins twenty Kegs of Figs and eight boxes of Manna. Recaptured from a certain French armed vessel called La Telemaque the same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned at the suit of Thomas Tingey Esq. commander of the public armed ship Ganges, in behalf of himself and the other officers and the crew thereof for Salvage.

William Nichols, marshal.
Marshal's Office, 8th June, '99.

N. The inventory of the ship may be seen at my office.

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing SHIP
SWIFT PACKET.

She is well calculated as a Packet between this and the southern states, having handsome and extensive accommodations for passengers. She is well suited for the freights or West India trade, and can be sent to sea at a trifling expence. The inventory may be seen and the terms of sale made known by applying to

N. & J. FRAZIER,
No. 95 South Front st.

may 30. d r w 3 a w t f

The British Letter-of-Marque
NIGER,
For KINGSTON, (Jam.)

Now ready to take her cargo on board can receive some freight. For terms apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

may 15 §

FOR BOSTON,

THE SLOOP
HERCULES,

James Lathrop, master, will sail in ten days; for freight or passage, apply to the captain on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

June 3. d1ot

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,
And Commission Store,
No. 129, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.—He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps. Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters. From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 10 2aw

Old French Brandy in large and small cases
Boxes 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 Window Glass
Best pint & half pint Tumblers, assorted
Whole & 6 half-tierces Rice,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney & Smith.

may 1, 1799 §

Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Office,
Philadelphia, May 9, 1799.

IN pursuance of a resolution of the president and managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, the Stock-holders are hereby required and required to pay, on each of their respective shares, to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office in this city,
Ten dollars on the 15th June next,
Ten dollars on the 15th July next, and
Ten dollars on the 15th August next.

Wm. GOVETT, Treasurer.

May 9. m&tu4w(dlr.12to15A)

Will be Sold,
At 11 o'clock on Thursday next, at the Cellar under the First Presbyterian Church in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets—

FIFTY PIPES OF GENUINE
OLD PORT WINE,
In pipes, half pipes and qr. casks.

Conditions of Sale—all purchasers of two pipes and upwards, approved notes at ninety days, and all purchasers of one pipe and under, cash.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auctioneers.*
June 6.

Just Received,
By the late arrivals from London and Hamburg, and for sale by the Subscribers,
89 tons best St. Petersburgh Hemp
599 pieces English Sailcloth
2 trunks, containing
Sattins
Ribbons
Silk Handkerchiefs
Persian and Gauze
3 cases fashionable Ladies' Hats, &c.
10 casks Bristles
8 bales Ticklenburgs, and
A few packages of
Dowlas
Creas a la Morlaix
Checks and Stripes
Bretagnes
25 Hhds Bourdeaux Brandy
10 pipes Spanish do
40 Hhds Bourdeaux Claret.

Erick & Lewis Bollmann.
No. 100 Spruce-street.

april 27. otf

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
300 pieces 1st and 2d quality Ruffia Duck
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Boston Beef in Barrels
A few bales Bengal { COSSAS HUMHUMS.
1100 bushels St Martins Salt.

april 11 §

Now Landing from the ship Delaware, from Canton and for sale by the Subscribers.
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Souchong,
Canton and Garden Fans,
Nankeens,
China Ware, assorted.
Umbrellas 13 to 30 inches,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.

They have also remaining on Hand
Black Persians, Choppa and Pullicat Romalls,
And a general assortment of Dry Goods as usual.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

4th mo 26 §

The subscribers have on hand, and for sale at reduced prices, the following articles, viz.
Seventy Pipes London Particular Madeira Wine,
the vintage of '96, since when they have lain in a store well adapted to their improvement;
25 Chests of Young Hyson Tea;
An Invoice of well-assorted China—original cost between 8 and 900 dolls. in Canton.

HIGBEE & MILNOR.

march 21.

TO BE SOLD,
An Invoice of Woollens,
CONSISTING of Coarse and Fine Cloths,—principally Dark Blue and printed Cassimeres —Apply to

Owen & Jonathan Jones,
No 151 Market-street.

april 29 §

JUST RECEIVED
From Barcelona, in the Danish brig Aurora, Captain Schlichting,
416 pipes high-flavored Brandy,
364 sacks Hazle Nuts, and a quantity of Corks,
FOR SALE BY
Thomas & John Ketland.

may 31 d14t

FOR SALE,
71 bales Surinam Cotton,
And a quantity of first quality
RUSSIA DUCK.
APPLY TO
Isaac Harvey, jun.
No. 9, South Water Street.

may 29 d2w

FOR SALE,
A Handsome New House,
Within 5 miles of the city.

TWO stories high, together with a grass lot, it is in a very good situation for business—the terms will be made very convenient to the purchaser—Enquire of the printer.

may 28 §

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,
A large and elegant Brick House,
Situate in south Fourth street, near the market. For terms apply to
BENJAMIN NONES.
No. 76, North Front Street.

May 30 15t

WILLIAM BONNAR
INFORMS the public that business of importance calling him to Europe, he is obliged to decline his trade in Market street.

ALL PERSONS indebted to him, and those to whom he is indebted, will please to apply to Mr. *George Dobson*, no. 92, Market street, for the settlement of their respective accounts, who is duly empowered for that purpose.

June 3

A YOUNG MAN
OF respectable connections, may hear of a situation in an Attorney's Office where he will have an opportunity of learning conveyancing, &c. by applying to the printer.

Philadelphia, June 7 §

FOR SALE,
At No. 246, High-street,
A Handsome Coach,
Coachee, Phaeton, & Pair of Horses,
Either separately or together.
Also—a handsome Narragansett Mare and Grey Horse, very easy gaited.

may 24 §

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made to the Treasury of the United States, for the renewal of the following Certificates of six per cent. and Deferred funded Stock, standing in the following names, the property of JOHN CLARKE, Esq. of Yorkshire, in England; the said Certificates having been lost on board the Swallow Packet, captain Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York.

Dols.	*Cts.*	*No*	
5000		12731	dated March 7th, 1795, Register Certificate in favor of John and Francis Baring & Co. London.
3621	66	15070	do. March 15th, 1797, do. in favor Braunsberg Kluppel Faesch & Co of Amsterdam
413	21	14823	do. Dec 3d, 1796 do. in favor of F. L Braunsberg of Amsterdam
367	89	3536	do. March 15th, '96, do. in favor do do
898	36	14235	do. May 17th, '96, in favor of do do
387	37	14678	do. Sept. 9th, '96, in favor of do do
3367	5	13242	do. May 27th, '95, in favor of Frederick Lodewyk Braunsberg of Amsterdam
2711	8	3249	do. August 28th, '95, in favor of do do
2131	47	3305	do. July 23d, '95, in favor of do do
342	0	13860	do. Dec. 10th '95, in favor of do do
298	22	3316	do. Aug. 28th, '95, in favor of do do
4000	0	13793	do Nov. 16th, '95, in favor of John and Francis Baring & Co London.
1500	0	13237	do. May 27th, '95, in favor of do do
1600	0	13798	do. Nov. 16th, '95, in favor of do do
9376	66	11963	do. Apr. 24th, '97, Commissioner of Loans of New-York, in favor Jonathan Hoare of London
36,014.	97		6 per cent stock,

Dols.	*Cts.*	*No.*	
7997	93	1143	do. Mar. 2d, '93, Register Certificate to Herman Katencamp of Great Britain.
7000	0	5757	do. do do do do to do of do
1000	0	5883	do. Mar. 18th, '93, do to do of do
1500	0	1176	do. do do do do to do of do
12000	0	900	do. Oct. 9th, '92, do to John Warder & Co of London
700	43	952	do, Oct. 26th, '92, do to do of do
10783	33	6076	do. May 13th, '93, do to Stadnitski & Son of Amsterdam
5000	0	6366	do. Aug. 6th, '93, do to Nicholas Van Staphorst of Amsterdam.
5000	0	6367	do. do do do do to do of do
8352	92	2868	do. May 16th, '95, Commissioner of Loans at New-York to Henry M. Bird of London,
4000	0	1717	do. Nov. 2d, '92, do to Philip Sansom of London
3618	69	1718	do. do do do do to do of do
2634	0	3968	do. Nov. 3d, '92, do to do of do
5000	0	1724	do. Nov. 6th, '92, do to do of do
74587	30		Deferred 6 per cent Stock.

WILLING'S & FRANCIS.

may 25 d3m

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made to the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of 6 per cent funded stock the said certificates having been lost on board the Swallow Packet, captain Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York:

No. 3072. Signed Joseph Nourse, in favor of Samuel and Henry Waddington, dated February 12, 1795, for dollars 2000

No. 2964. Signed Joseph Nourse, to William & Jan Willink, and Nicholas & Jacob Van Staphorst & Hubbard, agents for the United States at Amsterdam, dated January 31st, 1795 for 5 00 dollars.

WILLING'S & FRANCIS.

may 25 d3m

NOTICE.
THE Gentlemen composing the Committee of Chester County appointed for the purpose of promoting the Election of JAMES ROSS Esq of Pittsburgh for Governor of the State of Pennsylvani, and such other Gentlemen of said County who are willing to support the Election of Mr. Ross, are *particularly requested* to meet at West Chester on Tuesday the 18 of June 1799.

WILLIAM GIBBONS,
Corresponding member of the Committee of Chester County.

West-Chester, may 24th, June 8 dt18J

NOTICE.
THE Following certificates of shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States have been lost or destroyed at sea, *to wit* 13 shares in the name of Peter Blight, of which 5 shares No 4185. 5 shares No 4186. and 3 shares No 4187, and 6 shares in the name of John Barker Church, No 2058. which were forwarded by the Countess of Leicester packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten shares of said stock in the name of Stadnitski & Son, of Amsterdam, No 1796. which were forwarded by the Packet from Falmouth for New-York in November 1794; and for the renewal of which application is made at the said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

march 12 d3m

Notice.
A CERTIFICATE of one share of Bank of United States, Stock standing in the name of DUGAS DE VALLON, having been lost or mislaid, application is made at the said Bank for renewal of the same; all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

Abraham Van Beuren.

march 20. d3m

TO BE LET
FOR FIVE MONTHS OR LONGER,
A GENTEEL convenient three story BRICK HOUSE situate in Eighth between Market and Arch streets; has lately been papered and painted. Enquire at No. 110, south Second street.

N. B. A convenient Cellar to let.

june 3 §

MAIL COACHEES
Between PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE,

LEAVE Philadelphia every day, (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Baltimore the next day, by 11 o'clock, A. M.

Returning.
Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.

Between NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 12 o'clock at noon, arrive at New-York the next morning, by 8 o'clock.

Returning.
Leave New York every day (Sunday excepted) at one o'clock P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next morning, by 7 o'clock.

Seats in the Mail Coaches to be taken in
New-York,
At Butman's Office, No. 5, Cortland-street.
In Philadelphia.
At Francis' Hotel, No. 13, south Fourth street, and at the Franklin Inn, No. 59, north Second street.
In Baltimore.
At Evans' Tavern.

Fare for Passengers, 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to New-York, and 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

All baggage over 14lb. weight, is carried at 5 cents per pound.

The Proprietors are not responsible for baggage. LEVI PEASE,
Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

WARD, BROADHURST, JONES & Co.
Proprietors of the Mail Line, from Philadelphia to New-York.

General Post-Office, }
May 1. } §

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 29th, 1799.

THE proprietors of certificates issued for subscriptions to the Loan bearing interest at eight per centum per annum, are notified, that at any time after payment shall have been made of the 5th instalment, which will become due during the first ten days of the month of July ensuing, Certificates of Funded Stock may at their option be obtained at the Treasury or Loan Offices, respectively, for the amount of the four first instalments, or one moiety of the sums expressed in the subscription certificates:—No certificates of Funded Stock will however be issued for less than one hundred dollars.

Such subscription certificates [illegible] granted at the Treasury or Loan Offices in consequence of the foregoing arrangement, will be endorsed and distinctly marked so as to denote, that a moety of the stock has been issued.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Lost or Mislaid,
A CERTIFICATE of one share of the Bank of the United States, No. 4933, in the name of Julia Wadsworth Knox, and for which, application is made at the Bank of the United States for the renewal of said certificate; and all persons concerned are desired to take notice. CLEMENT BIDDLE.

may 23 d3m

NOTICE.
THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to Joshua B. Bond, and those having demands to present their accounts to him for settlement,

Joshua B. Bond.
John Brooks.

april 1 §

LAST NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of John McGrawn, late of Caroline county, in the state of Maryland, deceased, are hereby requested to meet the subscriber in Denton, at Mr Benjamin Dinney's, on the 3d Tuesday in May next, with their accounts properly attested, that there may be a dividend struck in said estate—All who neglect this notice will be after excluded,

SAMUEL LECOMPTE, administrator.

Caroline County april 8th. 70 §

Valuable Lands for Sale.
ON Tuesday the 20th of August next, I shall expose to public sale, at the town of New-Market, in Dorchester county, all that valuable tract or parcel of land commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands, situated on the south side and binding on the Choptank river several miles, supposed to contain about six thousand acres, to be divided into lots to contain from 100 to 500 acres each: The terms of sale as follow, viz. Purchasers to give bond immediately after the sale with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in four equal annual instalments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "An act appointing commissioners to contract for and purchase the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands in Dorchester county, and for appropriating the same to the use of this state, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned;" passed at November session, 1798.

WM MARBURY Agent
for the state of Maryland.

april 19. d3m

The creditors of the subscriber,
ARE requested to take notice that he has applied to the court of common pleas, for the county of Berks, to extend to him the benefit of an act of the legislature of this state, passed the 4th of April, 1798, for the benefit of insolvent debtors, and the said court have appointed the 1st Monday in August next, to hear him and his creditors at the court house in the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks. JOHN MORROW.

Reading, May 18 (21) d3w

BOARDING.
A few Young Men can be accommodated with Genteel Board on reasonable terms, at No. 8 Cherry Alley—the situation is pleasant and healthy.

may 25. dtf

The Springetsbury Lots,
REMAINING unsold will commence selling at Vendue, at the *Coffee House*, on Thursday the 13th June, at 7 o'clock in the evening, where a plan may be seen, as also at Ogden's Tavern in Chesnut-Street.

The elevated situation of many of these Lots, and the advantage of obtaining Stone and Sand, on very reasonable terms must render them desirable to such persons as wish to enjoy fresh air at an easy Expence, and within a short walk of the City.

The ground is laid out in Lots from about *half an Acre* to 5 *Acres*.—The terms will be Cash for Lots of 50 feet front and under, and for those of larger Sizes half Cash and the other half in six months.

JOHN CONNELLY & Co. Auct'rs.

june 7. §

To Distillers & Owners of Stills.
WHEREAS by an act of Congress, passed the 8th day of May 1792, intitled "An act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States," it is required of all persons having or keeping a still or stills to make entry thereof, between the *last* day of *May* and the *first* day of *July*, in each year, under the penalty of *two hundred and fifty dollars*.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to all distillers or owners of stills, within the county of Montgomery, to make entry of them at the Office of Inspection, at the house of the subscriber, in Norriton township in the county aforesaid

Daniel St. Clair, Collector
3d Dist. 1st Sur. Pennsylvania.

June 1 2awtJy1

To Distillers & Owners of Stills.
WHEREAS by an act of Congress, passed the 8th day of May, 1792, intitled "An act concerning the Duties on Spirits distilled within the United States," it is required of all persons having or keeping a Still or Stills to make entry thereof, between the *last* day of *May* and the *first* day of *July* in each year, under the penalty of *two hundred and fifty dollars*:

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to all distillers or owners of Stills, within the city and county of *Philadelphia*, to make entry of them at the Office of Inspection, at No. 49 north Third street, in the city of Philadelphia, within the above mentioned periods.

James Ash, Collector,
Of the Revenue of the first of Division of the First Survey of the District of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, June 1, 1799. 2awtJy1

To be Let,
A Store and Loft,
NEAR Market-street Wharf.—Enquire of the Subscriber,

GEO. DAVIS,
319 High-street.

feb 11 2awtf

Samuel Miles, jun'r.
Of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, having assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of such of his creditors as may subscribe to the said assignment on or before the [illegible] next.

Notice is hereby given,
To all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment to either of the assignees or to the said Samuel Miles, who is authorized to receive the same; in failure whereof legal steps will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged accordingly.

GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS, } Assignees
JOHN ALLEN,

14 feb 3awtf

Freight to be had.
THE Subscribers have 3000 bushels of SALT to ship to the Havanna or New-Orleans—Any person who will take it at a moderate freight will please apply at No 95, North Water-street, to

PRATT & KINTZING.

Who have for Sale, 70 tons Hemp, 14 pipes choice Old Port Wine, Claret, Roll Brimstone, Havanna Segars, Demyjohns, Window Glass, Glue, Ticklenburghs and Osnabrigs, Checks, Stripes, &c. &c.

may 20 m & f 3w

A beautiful Country Seat, for Sale
SITUATED on the bank of the Delaware joining lands of Matthias Siple and Mr. John Duffield, 13 miles from Philadelphia and 7 miles from Bristol.

The buildings consist of a new two story Frame House and Kitchen adjoining—3 rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the House, a Pump of excellent water, also a good garden and orchard—10 acres of land will be sold with the premises, but more can be had if required. There is a gravelly shore at the river the water stages for Burlington pass every day in the summer season, and the land stages for New-York within half a mile; any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale and other particulars by enquiring at No. 12, Dock-street, or No. 161, South Second-street.

june 1.

FOR SALE,
That beautiful and healthy Farm called
SUNBURY,
ON Neshaminy creek, one mile from the bridge and three miles from Bristol. It contains 232 acres, 73 of which are good woodland, a proportion of meadow on which was cut 50 tons good hay last year; there is every conveniency on this farm for a gentleman or a farmer; the orchard contains all sorts of grafted fruit of the best kind; it is so well known that further description is thought unnecessary—If it is not sold at private sale before the 20th instant, it will, on that day, be sold at the Coffee House. For terms apply to NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
Attornies in fact for
WALTER SIMS.

june 4. dt20th inst.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars
IS yet to let out for one year on good real estate, in this city and its vicinity, by mortgage. The title must be clear and the properties insured. Apply to

JOHN SHIELDS, Broker.
No. 22, Chesnut street.

☞ All kinds of Public Securities, Bills of Exchange, Notes, &c. &c. bought and sold on commission.

may 30 3aw 1m

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *JUNE* 11.

From "Porcupine's Gazette."

REVIEW OF
AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

Nothing, except intelligence of recent important events, is more immediately the province of a news-paper, than to give the public correct information respecting the opinions which foreign nations entertain of the literary productions of the country. I am happy to have it in my power to give a considerable degree of information of this sort. The Appendix to the first volume of that excellent periodical work, *The Anti Jacobin Review*, is solely confined to *foreign literature* and amongst the numerous articles, are several from America.

On Thursday I gave the Review of Gen. Hamilton's defence of his character; I this day give what is little less interesting; viz. the Review of SCIPIO'S REFLECTIONS ON MONROE'S VIEW OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE, which has met with very great applause, but certainly not greater than it merits.

While I am committing this review to the press, a reflection of no very pleasing nature intrudes itself. I cannot help lamenting, that this work which is so much admired by foreigners, was never but little attended to, and is now nearly forgotten by those for whose instruction it was intended. It was like seed sown amongst tares.

Extract from the Anti-Jacobin Review, Vol. 1. page 824.

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

Art. XV. *Reflections on* Monroe's *View of the conduct of the Executive, as published in fifteen Letters in the Gazette of the United States under the signature of Scipio. (No notice when where, or by whom printed.)*

To the people of the United States these letters must needs have been as acceptable as they were important and useful: even in this country, though our interest in them be no doubt somewhat more remote, they will be read with pleasure by every man who, with us, thinks it of moment either to watch the progress of the new states, or still farther to ascertain the deep and almost diabolical art by which France seeks to effect her purpose of overturning every settled government.

Mr. Monroe, (a native, we believe of the much perverted and sadly degenerate state of Virginia), it will be remembered, was minister from the United States to the French republic, at an interesting period, and superseded by Mr. Pinckney. Before his mission and since his recal, he has always been very generally regarded as a leading man in that active and awful party in his country, distinguished chiefly by their enmity to Great-Britain and devotion to France; of which faction, the ruling purpose and aim are now well known to have been the tacking the United States as a province to the French republic. Had this deep-laid project succeeded, it would have been more than curious to have reflected, that her independence should be lost by the very same means by which it was obtained, that is to say, by entrusting her most essential interest to the management of persons hostile not only to her executive, but to some of the leading principles of her existing government. The fate of Great-Britain might have taught them to beware how they split on this rock.

Waving the consideration of Mr. Monroe's very flagrant breach of conduct in publishing, without either authority or permission, the confidential correspondence between the President of the United States, and their minister in France; and waving also any distinct strictures on the servile devotion of this gentleman, to the ruling power of France, as contrasted by his extremely disrespectful, and even disobedient conduct to that of his own country, the writer of these letters propose to confine himself to six specific charges.

'The first of these is his not having complained, as he was instructed to do, of the decree which, dispensing with some articles of the treaty of amity and commerce was attended with the most ruinous effects on the American commerce.

'2dly, That without any authority for such an opinion, he informed the committee of public safety of his well knowing, that if, upon consideration, after the experiment made, it should be their opinion that it procured any solid good to the republic to disregard the 23d and 24th articles of the treaty, *the American government, and his countrymen*, would not only bear the departure from those articles *with patience, but with pleasure.*'

It is hardly possible not to pause a moment here to observe, *en passant*, how deep this ex-minister is, in the most dangerous of the Jacobin doctrines. By the distinction here hinted, as existing between the government and people of a country, it is more than insinuated, that, should the government prove refractory and unmanageable, the people might easily be so deluded by the usual arts of factious men, as actually to oppose the executive power, and violently enforce its acquiescence.

"3dly. He either grosly misrepresented, or failed truly to represent the object of Mr. Jay's mission to the court of Great Britain.

"4thly. He unnecessarily and improperly pledged to the committee of public safety in France to communicate to them the contents of the treaty negociated by Mr. Jay with Great Britain.

"5thly. He encouraged the French republic in a project to obtain by loan, a sum of money from the United States, to enable it to prosecute the war; a measure which his instructions positively forbade, which would inevitably have drawn them from a state of neutrality, and would have rendered them dependant on the fortunes of France, to which from that time they would have been inseparably united.

6thly, He neglected for a long space of time, to use with sincerity, diligence and prudence, the means which were put in his power by the President, for satisfying the directory of France, that the commercial treaty with Great Britain, was proper and necessary for the peace and prosperity of the United States, and did not impair any prior obligations with France or any other nation and did not proceed from any motives unfriendly to France, as had been unwisely and wickedly misrepresented on both sides the water.' P. 7. 8.

All these heavy charges we think this author has made good, and by the most irrefragable and satisfactory of all argument, viz. the statements and admissions of the gentleman himself against whom they are alledged. In various points of view the circumstance is striking and important; in the first place it amounts almost to a proof, that this Mr. Monroe was not the unprejudiced and disinterested friend of his country, but the willing, zealous tool of his party, imposed on the executive power, and in an evil hour of unguarded confidence employed by them, undertaking the mission, on purpose to sell that country to France. Of any other guilt, or even error, in thus employing a power, hostile not only to their particular views, but to the general will and will of the states, than that of a want of sufficient foresight, or sufficient firmness to resist popular recommendations, we find no proofs; but the fact furnishes the world with another striking instance, in confirmation of an important assertion first advanced by M. Mallet du Pan, that the disorganizers of all governments effect their downfalls, not by seducing the people at large, but by corrupting some of the persons entrusted by government: that this ambassador, and the party in his country with which he was confederated, were as much the creatures of the French directory, as the leading members of the council of 500 are, or any other of their more immediate and avowed dependents will now be doubted by no man, who has given due attention to the course of politics in the United States for the last two or three years. Happily for those our quondam brethren and fellow subjects, the plans and projects of this desperate party were not seconded as they were in Switzerland, by intriguing generals and plundering armies; and, sensible of the imminent danger they have escaped, it is to be hoped the American government, as well as all others, will hereafter be more on their guard.

Besides these great points, this pamphlet has in it many occasional and incidental remarks well deserving our attention. There is much meaning in the following sentence, extracted from a letter of Mr. Monroe's, to the American secretary of state in the year '94. After extolling the power and successes of France, he adds, "In any event it will produce such effect, that *it America strikes 'the blow her own interest dictates, and every 'other consideration prompts,*" (i. e. suppose, if America enters into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with France, and, in consequence attacks the British West-India possessions,) 'it must be decisive; and if not 'ruinous to the fortune of that *proud and insolent nation*, (Great Britain) will certainly 'procure us the objects we have in view,' (i. e. a large portion of British commerce.) See p. 44. In the next page we find some curious hints as to the loan expected, which France was to repay by securing to the Americans 'the navigation of the Mississippi, the western ports, and protection against the Algerines.' p. 46. In short, American blood, and American treasures, were to have been lavished to gratify 'an insatiable republic, who would never have thought they did enough, till Great Britain should be added to her conquered countries.' p. 47. Their fate, had they, according to the schemes of this party, really been thus fraternized, is thus faithfully and forcibly described in the picture he draws of Batavia—drained 'of millions to support the French armies, frugality and industry banished, commerce destroyed, all the useful employments of a peace establishment neglected or forbidden; in short, a republic without a will, and citizens with a power over their persons or property.' p. 48. The anti-federalist, democratic, jacobin party in America, are said to be indebted for the notice which the public has bestowed on them, principally "to the malignant hatred which they have uniformly declared against Great Britain." They considered it as their pride and glory to "love France, and hate Britain, even with Gallic hatred; and they are said to have laboured incessantly, as is every where the practice of such parties, to render the administration, of the government odious to the people." p. 50, 51.

"It is a lamentable and undeniable truth that there has been, and is, a perfect concert of action between the French party here, and the ruling power of France." It is by this policy (viz. that of gaining over to their interest an active and daring party in any country) which France perfectly understands, and will never neglect, that she has added so largely to her territory during the present war; and which is to be guarded against only by a resolution in every government to exclude from their councils those faithless men, who, *whether the dupes or guides of foreign politics*, no longer deserve their confidence." p 58. "That the weight of President Washington's services might be diminished or taken away, calumny and falsehood have been at work night and day: *certain Gazettes in our country* have teemed with every malevolent fiction that could be devised against him; and *not content with taking* editors and gazettes into pay, it may be believed the French Republic have hired several writers to criminate, revile, and libel the conduct of the late President.'

How exact a counterpart is all this to what has too long been, and still is the case even in this country, where newspapers, and other publications of various sorts, together with a still larger number of harangues and speech-makers, persist, with the most provoking effrontery, to insult the public with their foolish declamations in favour of French liberty?

Who the writer of this spirited pamphlet is we have not been able to learn, and therefore we can only say of him, that he appears to be both a well-informed and a well-principled man; and we know not where we could find a publication of its size that gives a greater insight into the present state of American politics. The style is plain, but perspicuous; and, excepting a few Americanisms, correct and sufficiently forcible.

ANECDOTE.

HULET, a noted actor, was happy in a fine strong, clear and melodious pipe; his being too sensible of this was the immediate cause of his death. He took an idle pleasure in stealing unperceived upon a person and deafening him with a loud hem to shew the strength and firmness of his lungs. As his was practising this trick one morning, at a rehearsal, by an extraordinary effort he broke a blood vessel, which killed him in 24 hours.

NEW-YORK June 7.

It affords us pleasure to give publicity to every new discovery, particularly when it bids fair to become of great utility—The following was handed for publication by one of the Mr. Goulds.

A new SEA LOG has lately been invented by messrs. CHESTER and CALVIN GOULD, for which they have received letters patent ——The principles of it are as follow— to wit:

"A wheel of copper, about 9 inches in length, and 6 inches in diameter, with a joint or screw in the middle of the axis, in order to set the vanes in an angular position with the axis, as it is to run endways through the water. The wheel will consist of 6 leaves or vanes, then will the motion of the wheel be regulated according to the quantity of angle contained betwixt the ends of the vanes and the parallel of the axis. The same wheel may be made to run from 20 to 40 feet at one revolution, but 33 feet is considered the most proper distance. This wheel is hung in the centre of a copper cylinder, so that it can turn at liberty. To this wheel a combination of 5 small brass wheels are connected the 4th of which will move a hand round a graduated circle once in 100 miles, and the 5th once in 2000 miles; so that the distance is shewn by a inspection of the hands. The whole of the machine being made of copper and brass, will weigh from 6 to 8 pounds. It may run any convenient distance under water, according to the length of the rope by which it is towed, as from 5 to 20 feet, which will effectually remedy any errors arising from the heave of the sea; and the cylinder will guard it against cross currents. It will have to be brought in as often as the course of vessels is varied for inspection. If the vessel sails fast or slow, it notices the distance accordingly, and never wants winding up. It has been tried from Philadelphia to this place, and performed with great accuracy, as was certified by the Captain and Mate.

"The above described machine is not at all liable to get out of order, and being well made, will last several years without repairing."

☞ Any person desirous of seeing the above machine, may be gratified by calling at the house of Mr. Michael Stagg, Murray-street, north-west corner of College-Green.

THESE may certify, that we have had Messrs. *Chester* and *Calvin Gould's* New Invented *SEA LOG* with our vessel from Philadelphia to New-York, observed its motion in rough and smooth water, and under swift and slow motion, and found it to perform with great accuracy, under every circumstance which attended it in the passage.

JAMES MARBLE,
EPHRAIM MARBLE,
Captain and Mate.

Yesterday commenced the demolition of the Old Exchange, lately occupied by Mr. Baker, late keeper of the Museum. The Market adjoining is also to be demolished.

June 8.

On the 31st ult. a body was found floating in the North River, opposite West Camp. It was picked up by capt. Samuel Magee, of the sloop William. After searching the body, it was found, that his name was HUGH GLEN, supposed to be a seaman; and that on the right arm was an arch, compass and square, indented with China ink. The body was decently interred in West Camp Church Yard, by a number of respectable neighbors and brethren, who attended on that occasion.

"Alack! Alack! what blood is this—
"What mean these masterless and gory swords
"To lie discolour'd by THIS PLACE OF PEACE—
"And steep'd in blood!! Ah! what an unkind hour
"Is guilty of this lamentable chance!"——

We have seldom to record a more distressing and unaccountable catastrophe than was last Thursday night witnessed at the house of Mr. Treadwell Jackson, near Brooklyn, L. Island: Having returned from a visit to his brother's, where he had passed the evening, he soon dispatched his servant for him, but in his absence, impelled by causes which are unknown, he resorted to the horrid expedient of murder and suicide, by first shooting Mrs. Jackson, and presently after himself. We are only authorised to give this bare statement of the facts, being unacquainted with the particulars. Mr. Jackson was reputed to be a man in very easy and pleasant circumstances, and his lady an accomplished person.

☞ Three or four gentlemen may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at Mrs. M'CREA'S, no. 29, north Eighth street.
may 30 th.sa.mo.tf

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED, days

Ship Amiable, Tillinghast, from London, 43
Sloop Hetty, Tengle, Wilmington, (N. C.)

CLEARED,

Schr. Sally, Church, St. Mary's.
Edward, Keiser, Boston,
Sloop Sea Flower, Pearsoll, Providence.
Willing Lass, Gault, Snow-Hill.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the ship Amiable, captain Tillinghast, from London, via Cork. Came out of the Cove the 21st of April in company with a large fleet of American and British vessels, bound to the United States, Quebeck, Newfoundland, and West-Indies, under convoy of the Boston frigate, Captain Douglas, and Terrible sloop of war.

May 17. Lat. 42, 52, long. 36, 47, it blowing hard from the southward and thick weather, lost sight of the convoy—Same evening saw the following vessels belonging to Philadelphia—viz.

Ship Superb, Boyd, for Philadelphia,
Thomas Chalkley, Clark, do.
Adriana, Charlton, do.
Harmony, Snell, do.
Brig Pennsylvania, Douahue, do.
Ship Eagle, Barry, for New-York.
Orion, Hughes, do.
Atlantic, Dean, do.
Rebecca, ——, Baltimore,
Brig Light Horse, ——, do.
Sloop Sisters, for Charleston,
Alknomack, for Savannah, and a number of others, about 50 sail.

May 30 Spoke the ship Roday and Betsey, one of the fleet, Nimmo, of and for Richmond, and parted on the 1st inst. in 31 fathom water, off Nantucket, in a gale from the westward. 7th spoke the ship Phoebe, Howland, from Falkland Isles, 63 days full of skins and oil, all well. Saw several strange vessels while with the convoy, and after seperating; but none appeared like an enemy. Capt. Thomson, of the snow South-Carolina, of Chaaleston, died 10 or 12 days after the fleet came out; the vessel was left astern under Jury topmasts and very leaky. Sunday last, near the ledge, spoke the ship Delaware, Clay for London.

Ship Emanuel——, and ship Germany, ——, from N. York, have arrived at St. Thomas's, ship Orlando, Smith, from N. York has arrived at St. Sebastians in 24 days.

A brig, name unknown, said to be a cartel, last from N. York, is below.

Brig Beaver, Elliot, from hence, has arrived at the Havanna.

Ship Ann and Mary, Hunt, from hence to Bilboa, is taken and sent in to St. Antonia.

New-York, June 10.

ARRIVED.	DAYS
Ship Nonpareil, Periten,	Bristol 19
Uncle Toby, Goodrich,	Havanna 17
Brig Little Sarah, Russel,	Cork 48
Nanny, Wade,	Lisbon 45
Peggy, Rouse,	Cadiz 60
Schr. Experiment, Russel,	Havanna 15
Sloop George and Jane, Ward,	[Georgetown 10

Ship Janah, Cotton, is said to have arrived at Waterford from this port, and sailed for Dublin with the Draper.

The Elizabeth has arrived from Canton: she left there the 19th Dec. last.

The Ontario, and Swift were to sail two days after the Elizabeth.

Sunday arrived ship Galen, Nichols, St. Sebastians, 71 days. Left no American vessels there.

Same day, brig Little Sarah, Russel from Cork, 49 days; sailed with the convoy. It lat. 40, 00, long. 60,00 spoke ship Amsterdam Packet, Crockatt, from New York, to Greenock, out 4 days, all well June 2, lat. 40, 00, long. 67, 00. spoke the British sloop of war Swan, from New York to Halifax.

Same day, brig Fanny, Wade, 2 days from Lisbon. Left there ship Fair American, of and for Boston, to sail in two days; also, a brig and schr. of and for do.

The schr. Trio, Sillsby, was to sail from Lisbon to St. Petersburgh, the day after capt. Wade sailed. A British fleet of merchantmen arrived at Lisbon the day before.

Same day, brig Peggy, Roisse, from Cadiz 60 days, last from Teneriffe, 44 days. Informs, that the brig Harmony, Capt. Marshall, of Charleston, taken by a French privateer of 20 guns, sent in there and condemned.

Same day, schr, experiment, Lewis, 18 days from Havanna, sailed under convoy of the ship Eliza, of 16 guns, of and for Philadelphia, in company with

Schr. Dispatch, Hudson, for New York,
Betsey, Earl, do
Brig Pawsey, ——, Baltimore
Schr. Rover, Smith, do.
Geo. Sinclair, do.

Sloop Gen. Green, Baker, for Newport, R. I. and another vessel, name not recollected.

The Experiment, on Friday last, was chased, off Hatteras, 6 hours, by a schr. which he supposed to be a French privateer.

Capt. Lewis informs, that 3 American vessels had been taken 5 days before he sailed and the crews landed at Port Antonia.

Same day, ship Orion, Hughes, London, sailed with the convoy, and parted company with them in lat. 43,00. long. 46,00. in company with three ships. The Boston frigate still with the fleet.

Some day, ship Nonparell, Rossetter, London, another of the convoy.

A ship supposed to be the Atlantic, of this port, Saturday last at the back of the East Banks on shore, rolling yard arms in the water. She was obliged to cut away her masts, and we understand is bilged.

In the Peggy, Rousse, from Cadiz, came passenger, a Catholic Bishop and thirty-one Spanish men, women and children. They proceed shortly from this in the same vessel to Carthagena.

By this Day's Mail.

Late and Important.

FURTHER

Per the ship Cornelia, Capt. Prince, arrived at Portland from Liverpool.

GERMANY.

ROVEREDO, APRIL 2.

After the French on the 5th ult. had made the fourth fruitless attack on the Austrians in Italy, under the command of gen. Kray, they on the 31st attempted a fifth, and gen. Scherer appeared determined to defeat the Austrians, and take Legnano and Verona before the Russians should arrive. With this view he continually brought up fresh troops, and reinforced himself with the garrisons of Mantua and Peschiera, but all his endeavors failed, and on the 31st he was entirely defeated with great loss. The Austrians cut off the retreat of the French at Rivoli; and they lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, not less than 8000 men.

(Another letter, same date.)

"The Magistracy of this city have received the following Official Account, dated Verona, head quarters of gen. Kray, 1st April.

"In the night between the 30th and 31st a French column passed the Adige over a bridge of boats near Rivoli, to attack its flank by the mountains, the right wing of the Imperial Army. The generals Kray and Kaim had recourse to the following stratagem: They caused their Infantry to retreat almost to Verona, in order to amuse the French, while a corps of Cavalry, having with them 20 or 25 pontoons went by the bye roads and destroyed the bridge. The retreat of the French column being thus cut off, 2000 were killed and wounded and the remaining 6000 laid down their arms. They had with them 11 pieces of cannon and a great number of ammunition waggons."

LONDON, APL 13.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Williams, March 27.

"I have just time to tell you, that a second battle took place on the 26th at Sukach, in which the French have been severely beaten; as they have also been beyond Hotze, near Feldkirch. In this latter the French have lost 4000 men. On the morning of the 26th, 150 waggons (the wounded, each containing seven French men, arrived at Lindau. The loss has, however, been considerable on both sides, though the number of the French greater than ours. The French, in consequence of the victory of general Hotze, are crossing the Rhine with great precipitation at Bregentz. I have not time to say any more."

A Newcastle paper of Saturday contains the following paragraph:

"We have just learnt that a master of a neutral vessel who arrived at Sunderland on Thursday from Amsterdam, has brought intelligence that the French Directory having withdrawn a great part of their troops from Holland to reinforce their beaten army on the Rhine, the inhabitants of that unfortunate country had risen on the remainder, whom they had entirely *MASSACRED*, and thereby rescued themselves from the fangs of their unprincipled oppressors."

"General Hotze is marching on the Grison country, and a division of the Archduke's army is proceeding into Switzerland by which means the French are likely to be between two fires.

It is reported that General S. has been beforehand with General St. Cyr in having got to Offenburgh before him, and by manœuvre he cut off that General's retreat to Kehl on the right bank of the Rhine.

Received by the Hamburgh Mail.

The French have been beaten every quarter: the whole of their plans have been so completely deranged, that the remains of their defeated armies, retreating almost in every direction, will now endeavour to cover if possible, their own frontiers, and act entirely on the defensive for the rest of the campaign.

HAMBURGH, [illegible]

On the 30th ult. the French and Austrians on the Upper Adige between Verona, and Roveredo. At first they obtained some success; but the same day repulsed with very considerable loss.

Accounts have been received from the Tyrol that the French force which had penetrated into that country had been obliged to evacuate it completely; and that General Jourdan's army, as well as a great part of Bernadotte's, had repassed the Rhine, having left a garrison in Manheim and in the works of Kehl, but had abandoned the blockade of Philipsburg. The Austrians have advanced to Friburg and Offenburg, and have summoned Kehl to surrender. Advices from Rastadt of the 8th April mention that Gen. Zstaray had gained a very considerable advantage over the French Gen. St. Cyr, as the latter was retreating from Freudenstadt to Offenburg, on his way to Kehl; and that the French had lost a considerable park of artillery.

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Extract of a letter from Paris, April 9.

"Yesterday evening we learnt Gen. Jourdan had arrived in this capital, returned from his campaign on the Danube. We learnt besides, not only that he had been recalled from his command, but that the most sinister reports were circulated respecting the motives of his recal, the loss of the army, and its retreat to Gengenbach and Offenburg, or even to Strasburgh. Advantage was taken likewise, to increase the anxious curiosity of the public, of an order of the Minister of War, published yesterday in Paris, which enjoins every conscript, requisitionary, and other Military Men, absent from his Corps, "to depart within 24 hours for his post, under pain of being arrested and punished as a Deserter!!—Although this Order be only the consequence of the existing Laws, and a means of carrying them into execution, malevolence will not let this opportunity escape, of circulating the report, that a new Requisition is about to be raised, on account of the dangers of the Commonwealth.—We are anxious to destroy this false report, by observing, that the Government confines itself to pressing the departure of those for the army who ought, long ago, to have been there, and have no legal exemptions. At the same time, in order to convey an exact idea of the state of affairs, Government has published, officially, the following intelligence from the army of the Danube, now returning towards the Rhine:

"The Commander in Chief Jourdan, having been compelled by sickness, set off for Strasburg, on the same day (3d of April) on which the attack was to be made on the enemy. He had before requested permission to come to Paris, and had proposed Generals St. Cyr, or Ferino, to command in his absence—The Executive Directory have appointed Gen. Massena, to take, ad interim, the command of the armies; but previously to his arrival, Gen. Jourdan had, on setting off, entrusted the command to Gen. Ernouf who, having been attacked in his advanced posts, ordered the retreat across the Rhine."

BOSTON, June 6.

Yesterday the schooner Minerva, Capt. Pepper, arrived here from Amsterdam, in 43 days. Dutch papers to the latter end of April, we understand, are received by this arrival; but we have not been able to obtain any of so late a date. From those we have received, we find nothing more respecting the operations of the conflicting armies, than what we have by the way of Portland.

The account, published under the London head as extracted from a Newcastle paper, of a rising in Holland, and the consequent massacre of the French troops, we believe, wants confirmation, as no such account, as far as we can learn, has been received by Capt. Pepper.

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On Thursday Capt. Talbot took command of the Constitution frigate: to which he was introduced by Capt. Nicholson.

The Merrimack, of 24 guns, Capt. Brown, yesterday sailed on a cruise.

—

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, to a respectable gentleman here, dated April 28

"The French have been severely beaten in Italy as well as in Germany. The Emperor of Russia has laid an embargo upon all the vessels of Hamburgh in his dominions, and has made a demand on that city of 60 millions of marks banco; which if not paid, he threatens to send an army to Lubeck, and take the city. This is considered a political manœuvre, which will compel the King of Prussia to declare on one side or the other."

—

An Indictment against David Brown, for seditious writings and practices was yesterday presented by the Grand Jury to the Circuit Court, sitting in this town. Brown has been confined for some months past in the goal at Salem. We are informed that he will be bro't before the Court this day to plead to his Indictment.

—

They tell us, La Fayette is coming to coax and wheedle us. This is far different from what many prophesied of the news of Truxton's capture of the Insurgent. War they foretold would ensue. Slight of hand is better to these conjurors than main strength. The Directory cannot send armies; but they can send La Fayette, if he is mean enough to come on such a trickish errand. But is warning lost on our countrymen? are they such gudgeons as to bite at the diplomatic hook when it is not even so much as baited? No, the people are not gudgeons; and we hope the government is not in such a rage to negociate as to permit even the appearance of a French mission at a time, when to deceive is all that France wants; to resist by arms is all that we want. The French Sinon wrote a sneaking letter to Buonaparte; that looks as if he valued reputation too little, and employment by the five usurpers, a great deal too much. If he comes here on their vile errand, he will get rid of the last rag of character he has left.

PORTLAND, June 3

Arrived yesterday, the ship Cornelia, Capt. Benjaman Prince, 30 days from Liverpool. Left there ship Franklin, Tucker, to sail in 30 days, and sch. Eunice, Thrasher, do. for this port. The ship Hiram, Whitney, the brig Atlantic of Portsmouth, schr. Eliza, Noble, all for Boston, and ship Arethusa, for Philadelphia, sailed 14 days before: capt. P. Ship Commerce, of Boston capt Wm. M'Neil Watts, and ship Calledonia, of New York, sailed 10 days before capt. P. In lat. 48, N. long, 42, W. spoke ship —, of Portsmouth, from Charleston, S. C. bound to Hamburg, out 21 days, all well. The American convoy sailed from Cork, the 20th of April.

Capt. Prince performed his voyage, out and home, in 98 days.

PROVIDENCE, June 5.

On Saturday morning last sailed from Newport harbour, the United States frigate General Greene, commanded by Christopher R. Perry, Esq. mounting twenty-four 12, and eight 6 pound cannon. Captain Perry is appointed commodore on the Havanna station. It is pleasant to observe, that from appearances, there is every probability of her proving a fast sailer, as she soon passed, under her topsails, every vessel in sight.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

The following Extract from Cayenne, was sent us by a gentleman of this city, for publication:

Extract of a Letter, dated

Cayenne April 16, '99.

"About three months since, some monopolizers had it rumoured here, that the British had taken the Dutch settlement of Surrinam; and on the frivolous pretence that they would certainly carry off from Sinnamary the only two remaining members of the French Legislature, these were ordered immediately to Cayenne, 75 miles distant from Sinnamary; and though in a most deplorable condition, after a six months sickness, they were forced to perform the journey on foot, hurried on by five armed men.—They crawled through deep sands, exposed either to the intense heat of the tropical sun, or heavy rains; after two months of painful alternative between slow convalescency, and relapse into dangerous crisis, they seemed at last to be in a fair way of recovery; when dreading their being sent back to such an unwholesome place as Sinnamary, they presented a petition to the agent of the Directory, for leave to stay at Cayenne—they had little doubt but that it would be granted, as Marbois had been previously promised it by the agent. They had already found lodgings and a person that would be responsible for them; they had bought furniture to replace that which they had sold at a great loss at Sinnamary; but at the very moment they were preparing to go to their new place of abode, they received orders to pay immediately their hospital expences, and to embark for Sinnamary within an hour's time, in an open boat; where they lay the whole night exposed to the surge.

When they landed at Sinnamary, Marbois was so ill that his life was despaired of. The cause of their cruel treatment is no other, than their having ended their petition by these words—"Nous avons l'honneur de vous saluer;" instead of "*Salut and Respect;*"—and because they had mentioned their detention. Marbois was in hopes at least to find at Sinnamary, the peace and rest enjoyed in the grave. But a few days ago, some armed men and a serjeant with drawn swords, came to his house, and carried off all his papers of every sort, without his being able to obtain either an inventory of them or their being put under seal. No doubt the distrainers have been disappointed; for nothing can be found to hurt Marbois, who devotes his whole time, now, as he ever did, to study."

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LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from Capt. David Travis, of the ship Matilda, dated St. Sebastians, April 24, to a gentleman in this city.

"I am informed by a gentleman from Bourdeaux, that the French army on the Rhine has lost 30,000 men—and that their head general had quit the army."

—

Our harbour was yesterday filled with vessels from foreign ports. Articles by them follow.

Capt Rouse sailed from Cadiz March 29. On the 30th off Cape St. Vincent, was struck with lightening, which killed Moses Rogers, of Newburyport, Patrick Munyon, an Irishman, and an hog; the former were on the foretopgallant yard, fell overboard and were not seen afterwards. Same time sprung the head of the mainmast—put back to Cadiz, refitted, and sailed again April 10.—Passengers, Fr. Diego de Santa Maria, coast of Terra Firma, S. America—a Jesuit from Italy, going to the Province of Popian, S. America—and several Spanish King's Officers, some of whom are going to superintend the mint in S. America.

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Saturday last at half past 12, the United States frigate Adams who was launched from Mr. Jackson's Navy Yard, at the Wallaboght, Long-Island. She looks extremely beautiful upon the water. The Governor Jay Cutter hawled round from the North River, and fired a Federal Salute. She is one of the handsomest modelled vessels in the United States, and will, it is supposed by judges, be an uncommonly fast sailer.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *JUNE* 11.

An Express from New-York brings the disagreeable information of the loss of the Ontario, of and for New-York, at the Cape of Good-Hope, from Canton—No particulars are received—She is heavily insured in this City.

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THE *Philosophy* of Frenchmen is at length put to the test; and the genius of turbulence and misrule gives ground before the steady steps of the faithful. In a little time there shall be no longer seen "captive Good attending captain Ill," nor Harlequins and Hostlers defiling authority to render it hateful in the sight of men. The years of the "Age of Reason" are numbered—the finishing hand is about to be put to the last of its work; it is the last page only that remains to be inscribed, and the volume is soon to be closed forever. That fortitude and that constancy which have enabled their possessors to shape a course of primitive simplicity amidst the tumultuous fluctuations of a vast ocean of absurdity and depravity, will shine through the last age of the shaken system of creation, with a lustre which no fortune can change, no convulsion obscure. Heavy and disastrous as have been the chances allotted to us in this tremendous commotion, ignominious as have been the humiliations to which we have stooped, there are yet some precious moments of restoration left us, during which to engrave them on the durable tablet of time, our vote against the infernal revolution and the infernal republic of France. The final hour of that Republic is at hand, and the phial of wrath is pouring out—it is the *seventh* phial. The fustian tribe of perverse poets and false orators, the pregnant list of venal patriots and brutal heroes, the blasted sects of philosophers and legislators, are allotted time only "of time's help to despair:" their forms of fantastic and outrageous tyranny, where private prosperity takes place of public, where even mobs themselves are invested with regalia, and vice is made "a national and popular characteristic," are soon to exist only in the haunted imaginations of their votaries. It only remains for us to join the general voice of mankind, by declaring our dissent also from principles tending to the subversion of the earth—the minions of France amongst us are then repressed in a breath, and the cloud of our miseries will vanish before the sun of joy.

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We have heard it oftentimes said, with much pomposity, that "Buonaparte keeps his ground in Egypt." It would now seem that his ground is likely to *keep him.*

—

The valiant Scherer, who obtained such signal *victories* in Italy, retires it seems from the command of his victorious troops, along with the *coupe tête* Jourdan, into the midst of the Parisian den. So unprecedented a step as the resignation of two leading Generals, is indicative of something more than ordinary. Perhaps these heroes wisely calculate, that when danger is toward, it is better to be in chimney corners, than at the head of armies.

—

The old Tories' Governor is getting his name up abroad: In a neat satire published in Vermont, (which a gentleman has done me the honor to enclose to me) and metrified after the manner of Sternhold and Hopkins, I find this stanza touching the man of sin:

"But wicked folks at helm, I ween,
Bade pious Moses budge,
And though seditious as M'Kean,
They would not make him Judge."

—

There is more of fixed and deliberate purpose to do evil, and less of misapprehension and error in the world, than is currently believed; and when I hear a man assigning crimes of the most hideous nature, to *delusion*, I consider the integrity of his principles to be violently suspicious.

—

It has been remarked of Frenchmen, that their attachment to country is less easily overcome than that of most other people: The ingenious Editor of the Vergennes Gazette, satisfactorily accounts for it, by attributing the predominance of this passion, in the breast of a Frenchman, to the contempt in which he is every where else held.

—

IT is a melancholy, but undoubted fact, that no nation has ever become *great* or *powerful*, which *neglected to cultivate the military art.* A nation may indeed, *grow rich* and *remain so for a time, without war*, but no nation can *long preserve its riches*, without *engaging in wars*, and *evincing by its courage*, that it can defend with its *blood*, what it has *known how to acquire* by its *enterprise and industry.*

The United States cannot expect to be permitted, by a *special disposition of Providence* to accumulate *wealth* and *enjoy liberty*, without giving the usual proofs that they are a people who *deserve* the one, and can *defend both.* Let our citizens reflect upon their happy situation, and what appears to be the order of things in the affairs of nations, and be always prepared to engage in war, and *finish it successfully.* The military art, like all other arts, is only to be preserved by practice. It may be lost by disuse in the United States, as it has been in other countries, and such loss, *draw after it the same consequences.* Vegetius complained, "that the idleness of a *long peace*, had abolished the practice of the military exercises, and that no one could be found in his time*, who could teach the art of war, or the military principles of the old Romans." *Loans and taxes* may be complained of, by the *factious* and *discontented politician*, and the *army* and *navy*, considered as rendering them necessary; let it however be remembered by the well meaning and considerate part of the community, that without a well *disciplined army* and a *navy*, we should in a little time have neither *army*, navy, *loans*, taxes, riches, *liberty*, or government.

* The reign of Valentinian the Second.

—

The great effort of the *Faction*, both *in* and *out* of Congress, has been directed against the *army* and *navy.* Keep these down, has been the cry, from Gallatin in Congress, to Duane in the dram shop. Why all this noise against the *army* and *navy?* Is it not evident, that had the country remained without *either*, France would have made no advances to a negotiation, and equally certain, that our best negotiators will be our *army* and *navy?* Away with the *army* and *navy* therefore is echoed by the faction, and the factious newspapers, from Boston to Kentucky.

—

Was it *before* or *since* the commencement of our *preparations* for *defence*, that France lowered her tone of *insolence*, and *menace*, to the United States, and shewed some slender symptoms of returning recollection? Will any one, not a jacobin, *on account of the expence*, recommend, that we intermit these preparations.

—

Taxes and *Loans* may be represented as evils—be this as it may, it must be acknowledged, that they are infinitely *less expensive* and more pleasant to bear than a *French Directory*, in the United States; and the *total loss of national honor.*

—

Armies and *Navies* are expensive things, but what country can long maintain its rights, commerce, and independence without them?

—

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

A Friend asked me, *whether it was possible for a person who approved of the conduct of the French government, and wished them success in their undertakings, to be a good christian?*

I told him, that however painful it was to answer the question in the negative, I thought myself in duty bound to declare, that I believed he could not; inasmuch as it was a government founded in *Deism*, or a disbelief of all revelation—the rulers and philosophers of that nation, discarded the religion, we were taught from scripture to venerate—in no one act of their public proceedings or detail of events, did we hear them acknowledge the existence of a divine being, or the superintendance of his providence. They had long since changed the original ground upon which they set out, and were pursuing a system of plunder, devastation, bloodshed, and universal dominion.—Hence the man who *professed* christianity, and was a well-wisher to such doctrines and practice, must at least be considered as acting very inconsistently, if not participating in the crimes above mentioned.

In a word, Mr. Fenno, the rage is so great among our *jacobin christians*, in favour of the French nation, that they even endeavor to explain the ancient prophecies in such manner as to prove that every thing it has done, and is doing, is warranted by scripture. One of them said a few days since "that no sacrifice was too great to accomplish the overthrow of all the governments in the world, that were not after the French model."

I admire *our* form of government, and believe it the most suitable for the American people, because the people are suited for the government; but I differ very much in opinion with many of the Democrats, both in France and America who seem to think that the people of *every country* are capable of *maintaining* the republican form. They are for cobbling up governments on their own model, without considering whether or not, the people are fit for them. There is something in habit, and much in knowledge, virtue, and modes of education. One truth these men seem to have lost sight of altogether, that religion is the best bond of society! AN AMERICAN.

—

IT is, at all times, a very desireable thing that the people should be well acquainted with the political, as well as moral character of those to whom they mean to confide the direction of their public concerns. And perhaps, at no period whatever, was this enquiry more particularly necessary than at the present, when the people are called upon to decide on the fitness of one of two characters offered as candidates to fill the executive chair. The person to be elected to fill this high and important station, ought not only to be a firm republican in principle, but also, as a pledge of security to the people, to have a just claim to consistency in political conduct. He ought not to be guided by the whim or caprice of popular prejudice, or popular clamor, which are too generally excited, by designing men, for party purposes, nor change from side to side as may appear most likely to promote his private views, but should pursue a line of conduct bottomed on well digested principles, and uninfluenced by party spirit, or private advantage. How far chief justice M'Kean is a *republican* in principle, and what claim he may have on the confidence of those who now support him, on the ground of *consistency*, appears by the minutes of the convention, which formed our state constitution. In that convention he moved that our state senators should be chosen by a number of electors equal to twice the number of representatives, instead of the people at large. In that convention he seconded a motion for substituting *six* years (the term for which a senator should be chosen) in lieu of *four.* And in that convention he also moved that no person should be a senator unless he should be seized, in fee simple, at the time of his election of five hundred acres of land within this commonwealth, or possessed of real or personal estate to the value five hundred pounds. In all these motions he had but very few supporters, and among these there is not one who would now support him. It is well known that in that convention his principles were strongly and strenuously opposed by the very same interest which now brings him forward for goveror. Why then this extraordinary change of sentiment, and union of interest, in persons who advocated principles so diametrically opposite? Where shall we look for the great moving cause? Is it in the chief justice? If so let him reconcile it to his conscience. Is it in his friends—I believe no one thinks it is. Upon the whole it is but fair to conclude that all is not right, where a combination of such jarring principles should be so easily reconcileable.

AN ELECTOR.

—

It is truly intolerable, at this glorious æra of exultation and triumph, to read from various parts of the Continent, the impertinent notifications of certain peddling diplomatics, prohibiting us from exporting articles of of British produce or manufacture. Have we not only stifled the soul of Independence, but frightened away even its Ghost?

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gibralter, dated the 22d March, to his friend in this city.

"We have arrived here in the ship Mohawk, capt. Steel, after a disagreeable winter passage of 42 days. We had a safe passage, but were obliged to make use of our guns, or we should have been taken, as we were several times fired at by a French privateer, but we shewed the Frenchmen what they did not like by letting fly our stern chases, and our balls went pretty close to them. The privateer left us, but returned again in the dark of the evening—we fired again, and she sheered off to the Spanish shore. We could see eight gun boats besides this privateer.

"The Spaniards join the French in taking our vessels I have been here but eleven days, and there have been six vessels taken and carried into Algesiras, some of them English, but mostly Americans; indeed scarcely an unarmed vessel comes into the streights that is not taken, except it has a convoy, and even then they must be very careful if one or two of them be not taken. 20 English vessels were cut off from the last convoy from England. From this place we can see the town of Algesiras, and all the vessels that go in. A constant communication is kept up betwixt the two places for conveying letters, provisions, &c.

"An American brig had lately a battle off Malaga with a Frenchman. The French vessel came under the stern of the American, and desired him to strike. The American *did strike with a vengeance*—she gave him her stern chases, and a whole volley of small arms. She then rounded off, and fired a broadside, which made the poor devils cry out for quarter, and about twenty of them paid for their temerity with their lives."

PRICES OF STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 11.

Six per Cent.	15/10
Three per Cent.	9/6
Deferred 6 per Cent.	14/4
BANK United States,	20 per cent.
—— Pennsylvania,	18 ditto.
—— North America,	46 per cent.
Insurance comp. N.A. shares	29 ditto
—— Pennsylvania, shares,	33 ditto
8 per cent Scrip	
East-India Company of N.A.	5 per cent. advance

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	51 at 30 days
	50 at 60 à 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 à 37-100 per florin
Hamburgh	30 23à -100 per Mark Banco.

Philadelphia Rifle Company

are to parade in complete uniform, on Thursday next, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, precisely at 4 o'clock, P. M. Punctuality is required.

JOHN COYLE, Capt.

June 10, 1799.

Lost or Mislaid,

A CERTIFICATE of one share of the Bank of the United States bearing date 1st January 1793, in the name of Joseph Thornburgh, No. 5138, for the renewal of which application hath been made at said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice thereof.

ROBERT DENISON, Junr.

Philedelphia, june 11. d3m

To Bricklayers and Masons.

Proposals will be received for executing the rough stone work, and laying the Bricks of an Engine house in Center Square according to plans to be delivered to the Contractor, and under the direction of the Engineer of the city. The Brickwork will consist of plain straight wall plain and groined arches and backing to stone work. The drawings may be viewed by application at the office of the City, in Center Square where every information on the subject will be given and seperate prices may be offered for each particular species of Brick work—All materials, scaffolding, Centering rope, planks and boards will be found by the City—The Contractor is to provide all labourers and workmens hods and working tools, and to erect and take down the scaffolding——Proposals to be delivered to B. H. Latrobe, at his office in Center Square, before the 20th of the present month.

june 11 dt20.

FOR BALTIMORE,

THE SHIP

MARY-ANN,

Will positively sail on Wednesday next, and take freight on reasonable terms. Apply to

WILLIAM BELL.

Phila. June 8. 3t

IS OFFERED FOR SALE,

(if speedily applied for)

A VALUABLE parcel of Land in Ann Arundel county, not far from the city of Annapolis and about 30 miles from the city of Washington. On one of these tracts is a most elegant two story brick Dwelling House, 4 rooms on a floor, beautifully situated in an excellent and healthy neighborhood—This body of Land will be sold in lots or in a large body. There are several tenements on said tract which rent for something considerable per ann. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Apply to the printer.

june 1. taw6w.

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

70 TONS HEMP,

3000 bushels low-priced salt
14 pipes choice old port wine
100 boxes claret
30 tons roll brimstone
40 kegs yellow ochre
20 do. pearl barley
A few barrels lentilles
120 boxes Havanna sugars
1000 demy-john
100 boxes window glass
few chests liquor cases
4 casks hog's bristles
1 hhd. blocking } TWINE
2 do. sail }
A few bundles German steel
Several packages slates and pencils
3 hogsheads glue
4 packages mens slippers
1 do. hunting for colours
2 do. quills
A few barrels naval stores, &c. &c.

And as usual, a great variety of

Ticklenburghs, hempen linens, oznabrigs, hessians, brown rolls, patte bornes, checks, stripes, &c. &c. which they will sell on reasonable terms.

may 18. tuth3w

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

18 Pipes of Madeira Wine,

GIDEON HILL WELLS,
Market-stret, No 135.

may 16 3aw4w

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 80, Dock, near Third Street.

Has for Sale,

Cossaes,
Bassas,
Mamoodies,
Taffaries,
Colicoes,
Patna
Romal and } Handkerchiefs.
Mulmul

The foregoing goods are now to be sold at

REDUCED PRICES,

N.B. Many of these Goods may be printed to advantage in this country

moy 16 3awtf

For Sale,

By WILIAM MOTT,

No. 145, Market-street,

Very low for CASH, or a short CREDIT,
A large assortment of printed cotton hand'fs.
Do. bandannas, Romalls and shawls,
2 Trunks printed cottons,
Best English lutestrings, modes,
7-4 superfine cloths,
Several packages assorted hand'fs unopened,
18 casks pewter assorted,
1 cask bar tin,
1 trunk ferrets 4d & 6d,
1 trunk furniture fringes,
Black and white laces and edgings.

may 11. 2awtf

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

20 pipes of Old Madeira Wine,
2 Cannon—9 pounders
25 coils rigging, from 1 1-4 to 5 inch,
35 hhds. of best James River Tobacco.

Willing & Francis,

Penn-Street.

May 23. tu th s sat tf

DONATION LANDS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Claims for Donation Lands granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the Line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of Comptroller General of said State until the 1st September next inclusive, and that the subscribers authorised by law will sit as a Board at the said Office on every Monday from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied Claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comt'r.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regt'r.
PETER BAYNTON, Treas'r.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, '99. (16) d1w (m.w.sa tf)

English wrought Nails.

Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—scupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,

Robert Denison, junr.

127 Market-street

New-York, May 16, 1799.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE following disposition of the two regiments of Artillerists and Engineers has been adopted. Of the first regiment, one battalion commanded by major Rivardi, is assigned to the Western army; another battalion commanded by major Freeman, is to garrison the posts in Georgia and South Carolina; another battalion commanded by major Ford, is to garrison the posts in North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, and the remaining battallion commanded by major Toussard, is reserved for the service of the field.

Of the second regiment, one battalion commanded by major Brooks, is to garrison the posts in Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York; another battalion commanded by major Jackson, is to garrison the posts in Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, and the remaining battalion (one not having yet been raised) commanded by major Hoops, is reserved for the service of the field.

The definitive arrangements of officers to the respective companies of the battalion of the first regiment, annexed to the Western army is referred to Colonel Burbeck.

The following is established with respect to the other battalions.

Of that commanded by major Freeman one company is to be officered by Michael Kalterstein, capt. George Izard, and Jonathan Robeson, lieutenants; another by Abimael Y. Nicoll captain, William Morris and Howell Cobb lieutenants; another by John M'Clelland captain, Robert Rowan and Staats Rutledge lieutenants; another by Frederick Frye captain. Horatio Dayton and Samuel Fowles lieutenants.

Of that commanded by major Ford, one company is to be officered by Richard S. Blackburn capt, John Saunders and James Triplett lieutenants; another by James Bruff captain, Henry Muhlenburg and James P. Heath lieutenants; another by Ebenezer Massey captain, Ebenezer Beebe lieutenant; another by Staats Morris captain, Philip Landais and Samuel T. Dyson lieutenants.

Of that commanded by major Toussard, one company is to be officered by George Ingersoll capt Peter A Darnsy lieutenant; another by William Littlefield captain, George Ross lieutenant; another by Joseph Elliott captain, James House and William Yates lieutenants; another by Nehemiah Freeman captain, Philip Rodrique and Warham Shepherd lieutenants.

The arrangement with respect to the second regiment is as follows.

Of the battalion commanded by major Brooks one company is to be officered by James Read, capt Theodore Memminger and Robert W. Osborne lieutenants; another by Callender Irvine captain, George W. Carmichael and Charles Wollstonecraft lieutenants; another by James Still captain, Philip Stewart and Patrick C. Harris lieutenants; another by Walter L. Cochran captain, William L. Cooper and Robert Heaton, jun. lieutenants.

Of that commanded by major Jackson one company is to be officered by Decius Wadsworth capt. Nathaniel Leonard and Francis Gibson lieutenants; another by John Henry captain, John W. Livingston and T. Knight lieutenants; another by Lemuel Gates captan, George W. Duncan and George Waterhouse lieutenants; another by Amos Stoddard captain, William Steele and Leonard Williams lieutenants.

Of that commanded by major Toussard, one company is to be officered by William M'Rhea captain James White and John Fergus, jun lieutenants; another by Samuel Eddins captain, Alexander D. Pope and John Leybourn lieutenants; another by Francis H. Huger, captain, William Deveaux and James B. Many lieutenants; another by John Bishop captain, John Hancock and David Evans, jun. lieutenants.

It is expected that the officers not at present with their companies, and not on the recruiting service, or on some other service, by the special command of major general Hamilton, will immediately join them; and the companies not already at the above mentioned destinations, are to be held in readiness to proceed to them, for which further orders will shortly be given.

A true Extract,

PHILIP CHURCH,
Aid-de-Camp.

may25

FOR SALE,

At the two mile stone, on the Wessahickon, or Ridge Road,

A Place containing about eighty acres, in parts or the whole together, as may suit the purchaser. There is on the premises a house 47 1-2 feet front, by 43 1-2 deep, a scullery, milk house, pump, ice house, and farm house, a large barn, 60 feet by 32, with stalls for 25 horses and cows, a carriage house, and a pump of good water in the barn yard, and a second milk house supplied by a spring. The grounds are well manured, and laid out in good stile, with an abundance of ornamental, and fruit trees, the situation healthy and high, commanding a view of the city and Delaware. There is also a small distance from the mansion house a farm house in good repair, with kitchen, stable, &c. and a pump of good water: For terms apply to

SAMUEL MEREDITH.
No. 171, Chesnut Street.

March 12.

Lost, last evening,

A GREY-HOUND,

of the English breed;

HAS a brass collar round her neck with the name of Thomas Sterling on it; body quite white, except a small spot on her left side; each cheek of a dove colour; answers to the name of Dove. Whoever has taken her up, and will deliver her at the Indian Queen, shall be rewarded.

may 10 §

Last Notice.

THE Commissioners appointed for carrying into effect the Twenty First Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation, between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give notice to those persons whose claims have been filed in due time but who have not yet furnished the necessary documents, to produce the same at their office, on or before the seventeenth day of August next

By order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA, secretary.

Philadelphia, May 15. 1799. d1m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES this method of acquainting the public that for some time past he has been engaged in collecting debts on commission. He would have no objection of going to any part of the State, to examine Land or Land Offices, record deeds, &c. He flatters himself that he shall by promptness and address be able to satisfy those that may employ him.

JOSEPH H. FLEMING,

No. 63, Queen-street, Southwark.

june 3 m3t

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mr. John Lupton, late of this city, merchant, deceased, requests those who are indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those who have demands against the same to exhibit them to him without delay.

W. MEREDITH,
No. 16, south Fourth street.

april 26 do1m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October, 1799, to the thirtieth day of September, 1800, both days inclusive, at the places and within the two districts herein after first mentioned; and also that separate proposals will be received at the said office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required as aforesaid, from the first day of January in the year 1800, to the thirty first day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, at the place and within the several states herein after mentioned, viz.

First—Proposals to supply all rations, that may be required, at Oswego; at Niagara; at Presqu'isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Bœuf; at Cincinnati; at Picque town, and Loramies stores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie, at Fort Knox, and Ouatanon on the river Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the river Mississippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the Southern boundary of the state of Kentucky and within the said state; at Knoxville; at all other posts and places within the state of Tennessee; at South West Point; at Tellico Block-house, at St. Stephens on the river Tombigby and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Point-Petre; at Coleraine; at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia; at all forts or stations on the Oconnee and Alatamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be stationed.

Fourth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnson, at Fort Pinckney, at Charleston, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of South Carolina

Fifth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beacon Island, Ocracock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville, at Salisbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of North Carolina.

Sixth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, at Kempsville, at Charlotteville, at Winchester, at Staunton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leesburg, at Fredericksburg, at Cartersville, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, in the state of Virginia.

Seventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladensburg, at George town, at Harper's ferry, at Eastown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Maryland.

Eighth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaster, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, at Bristol, at Yorktown, at Carlisle, at Lewistown (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greensburg, at Washington, at Eastown, at Wilmington, at Christiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, except the posts within the state of Pennsylvania, enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Ninth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hackensac, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunswick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Jersey.

Tenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at New-York, at West-Point, at Flushing, at Haerlem, at West-Chester, at Poughkeepsie, at Kenderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conejoharie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of New York, except the posts within the said state enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Eleventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklynn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Connecticutt.

Twelfth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits the of state of Rhode-Island.

Thirteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portland in the District of Maine Gloucester, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Massachusetts.

Fourteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portsmouth, at Exeter, at Windsor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any fort, place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

The Ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz Eighteen ounces of bread of flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of sifted or boulted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted Pork, and when fresh meat is issued, salt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits at the rate of half a gill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as those of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit Niagara and Oswego, for six months in advances, and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or posts to call for at season, when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses, sustained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles, for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring, that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under contracts now in force have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

march 20

CITY BRIDGE.

THE President and Directors of the Company incorporated for the purpose of erecting a Permanent Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia, having contracted with the Select and Common Councils of the said City for a site for such Bridge at the west end of High street, hereby give NOTICE—That a premium of Two Hundred Dollars will be paid by the said Directors for the most approved plan of a Bridge for the said site, the calculation of which shall be consistent with the following general limitations.

The material to be of wood, iron or stone, or of those articles combined.

The construction to be suitable to the character of the river which is as follows—subject to excessive freshes, occasionally stopping above or below the said High-street, in the first instance breaking loose and bringing down large masses of ice, timber, &c. in the latter instance causing a back water swell which has equalled to 19 feet above low water level, and at that height covering a tract of ground near 5 miles in length, by a very considerable width—Therefore,

As few piers as can be consistent with safety, or without a pier if equally safe and permanent.

The opening between the abutments to be not more than 400 feet, nor less than 300 feet.

The plans to be accompanied with elevations—explanatory descriptions and estimates—the estimates to specify the quantity of materials of each kind, the separate and collective cost thereof when wrought and laid or fixed, the quantity of filling in or dry arches with the backing superstructure and causeways complete.

Offerings consistent with the foregoing will be received at any time previous to the first day of August next.—

A section of the river Schuylkill with the adjacent grounds on each side at the west end of High-street will be shewn to those persons who may be desirous of exhibiting plans and estimates.

JOHN DORSEY; sec'ry, pro tem.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1799.

The printers of news-papers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above a few times. tuths 1stA

City Bridge Subscription.

THE President and Directors of the Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia, having, at the time of their first publication, received subscriptions to near half the amount of the capital or joint stock thereof; suspended further solicitations until a site on which to erect said bridge should be procured.—That object being now effected, by a purchase of the necessary property at the west end of High street, on both sides of the river Schuylkill.

Public Notice is Given,

That the book for Subscriptions to the capital or joint stock of the said company will be opened at their office No. 23, north Fifth Street, on Monday the 10th of June next, and continue open from ten to one o'clock every day (Sunday's excepted) until the whole shall be subscribed for, on the terms specified in the act of incorporation.—

The time is extended in order to afford opportunity to the friends of this important undertaking, on the west side of Schuylkill, or at a distance, to participate in an object of great public good.—Subscriptions and deposits may nevertheless be previously made at the Treasurer's office, No. 13 Church alley, subject to a proportionate reduction on the amount of subscriptions over and above the limited number of shares, if any there shall be, at the end of the 15th day of June ensuing.

In the 10th section of the law of incorporation it is enacted, that the nett profits on tolls may equal, but shall not exceed 15 per cent annually; and that the excess shall compose a fund for the redemption of the said bridge.

A portfolio is opened at the said office, to receive all communications, prints or drawings, on the subjects of bridges, ancient or modern, building in water, cements, mortar centres, caffoons coffer dams, or any information which may tend to mature the knowledge of the directors previous to the intended erection: They are solicited, care will be taken of them, and returned if desired.

JOHN DORSEY, Secry pro tem.

Philadelphia, May 27, th 1799 mwf 13J

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Assion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;

Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 tawtf

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Estate of ABRAHAM DICKS, Esq. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said Estate to authenticate and present them for settlement. Also, all those who have deposited writings with said deceased to apply for them to

WILLIAM PENNOCK. Adm'r.

Springfield, Delaware county, 1st mo. 8th, 1799. } jan. 8 tawtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter townships, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode dreseribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800, and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations thereof on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799 declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treasury

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entitled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, as bars from settlement or allowance Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury

june 28 tawtS

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwaladar, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short distance from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and other large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep &c. will also be disposed of. For further particulars apply to GEORGE HARTMAN on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia

ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

December 12.

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*